Insecticides Act, 1968 but aerial spraying of Endosulfan may not be allowed in any situation including in PCK plantations to ensure full safety.

Further, as per Government of Kerala, an expert committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.K. Sivaraman, Addl. Director of Health Services of Government of Kerala in its report submitted in August, 2003, has stated that it could not find any other reason other than Endosulfan spraying to explain the reported health hazard. The State Government temporarily banned aerial spraying of Endosulfan and declared pesticide holiday for five years. The Hon'ble High Court of Kerala in its order dated 12.8.2002 in O.P. No. 16300/01 has stayed the use of Endosulfan in the State. The State Government is providing free treatment to those, suffering from the reported problems and providing free medicine to the poor patients.

Status of SCs and STs in AIIMS

1289. KUMARI NIRMALA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of reservation given for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; and

(b) what is the status of reservation of Other Backward Classes in AIIMS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) AIIMS is providing reservation of 15% and 7½% to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates respectively in admission to various courses except super speciality courses. AIIMS will also provide reservation to Other Backward Classes from the year 2007-08 onwards, in accordance with the provisions of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006.

Prohibition of non-iodised salt

1290. SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-iodised and inferior quality salts are being sold in the markets openly;

(b) if so, what are the quality of the "Sambhar Salt", Ocean Salt and "Saindha Namak" and what are the locations of their production;

(c) whether Government have approved only "Iodine Salt" as the best one for the protection of the human body as per advertisement of the Doordarshan National Channel;

(d) if so, the reasons for not prohibiting the sale of inferior salts which are injurious to health and body; and

(e) by when such salts are expected to be prohibited for sale in the markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a), b), (d) and (e) According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS) II 1998-99, 49% of the households are consuming adequately iodised salt containing 15 parts per million. The Government has already issued restrictions on the sale of non-iodised salt for direct human consumption under the PFA Act 1954 w.e.f. 17th May, 2006 in the entire country. However non-iodised salt may continue to be sold for purpose of iodisation, iron fortification, animal use, preservation, manufacturing medicines and industrial use under proper label declaration.

The edible salt produced at lake Sambhar and ocean salt are also required to be compliant with the standards laid down under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Rules thereunder. 'Saindha Namak' (rock salt), is not produced indigenously. Only about 1500MT of rock salt is produced in Mandi, Himachal Pradesh and mainly used for animal consumption. A list of salt producing districts of the country is given in Statement.

(c) Yes Sir.

Statement

The list of salt producing districts

States	Production Centre
1	2
Rajasthan	1 Jaipur 2 Nagour 3 Jodhpur

1	2	
	4	Churu
	5	Barmer
	6	Jaiselmer
Himachal Pradesh		Mandi
Gujarat	1	Kutch
	2	Patan
	3	Jamnagar
	4	Rajkot
	5	Surendra Nagar
	6	Bhavnagar
	7	Amroli
	8	Valsad
	9	Bharuch
	10	Surat
	11	Junagadh
	12	Porbandar
	13	Anand
	14	Ahmedabad
	15	Navsari
Maharashtra	1.	Thane
	2.	Mumbai
	3.	Sindhu Durg
	4.	Mumbai (sub.)
	5.	Raigarh
Karnataka		North Kanara
Tamil Nadu	1.	Thiruvallu
	2.	Kaancheepuram
	3.	Tuticorin
	4.	Ramanathpuram
	5.	Villupuram
	6.	Cuddalore
	7.	Nagapattinam
	8.	Thanjavur

1	2	
	9.	Kaniyakumari
Orissa	1.	Ganjam
	2.	Balasore
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Prakasam
	2.	Nellore
	3.	East Godavari
	4.	Srikakulam
	5.	Visakhapatnam
	6.	Vijayanagaram
	7.	Ongole
West Bengal		Midnapur

Organ transplantation

1291. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has appointed a Committee to review India's transplant laws;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 90 per cent recipients are males and most organ donors are women;

(c) whether any special provision is proposed in the donor laws to protect the health of women donors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir. However, a Committee appointed earlier to review Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 (THOA), had submitted its report to the Government. Wider consultation with various stake holders has been considered by the Government.

(b) Such percentage-wise details are not being maintained.

(c) and (d) No Special provision is proposed to be made in THOA, 1994, with particular reference to women donors, as the Act is gender neutral.